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Statistics of Education in Bristol. By a COMMITTEE of the STATISTICAL SOCIETY of BRISTOL.

[*Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association, August 2nd, 1841.*]

At the meeting of the British Association in Bristol, in 1836, I submitted to the Statistical Section a short paper on the State of Popular Education in that city, founded on returns obtained by circular from the clergy and other ministers of religion. Those returns were professedly, and from the very nature of the mode of inquiry, partial and imperfect; but at that time, no other method was available of procuring more exact results. Since that period, however, the Statistical Society of Bristol (which owes its origin chiefly to the valuable assistance of some members of the Association, and which may be considered as one of the fruits of its meeting in Bristol) appointed a Committee (consisting of the Rev. J. E. Bromby, Arthur Biggs, and C. B. Fripp, Esquires) to investigate more carefully the state of the local population in respect to education. The inquiry was conducted by means of the same agent who had been engaged in the investigation into the condition of the working classes in Bristol, and the facts obtained are all derived from his personal visits and examination of the schools, and from the testimony of the several teachers. The task of arranging and tabulating the returns was undertaken by the Committee, and it is but justice to one member of it in particular (Mr. Arthur Biggs) to acknowledge the great pains and attention which he has devoted to this duty. The inquiry occupied altogether nearly six months of the present year (January to June) at a cost of about 25*l.*, towards which a grant of 20*l.* has been made out of the funds of the Association.

Without pretending that the returns now presented are altogether free from inaccuracies, and as perfect as might be wished, the Committee feel convinced that no pains have been spared on the part of the agent to render them in every way complete, and that no general results of this kind can so justly merit public confidence as those which have been obtained (as in this case) by the *personal* inquiry of a disinterested and impartial agent. With respect to the great majority of the schools, the information desired was obtained without much difficulty, though it not unfrequently required repeated visits to obviate objections, and supply deficiencies in the first returns. In some cases, suspicion was entertained that the inquiry had a reference to Government proceedings, and though the agent's instructions were to assure the teachers that the only object of the Society was the investigation of the truth, in a matter deeply affecting the welfare of the public, and though it would appear obvious, that to point out the wants of the people in respect to education, and to excite attention to the means of supplying them, cannot but benefit those engaged in the work of instruction, it was found impossible in some cases to get over the unwillingness of the masters to give information. This was particularly the case in respect to the *superior private and boarding schools*, as to which the returns are far more defective than for any other class. It is believed, however, that all these schools have been visited, and the number of their scholars included in the returns, though this was very generally nearly all the information that could be obtained. As these schools provide instruction only for the wealthier classes of society, it is of little consequence, perhaps, in an

inquiry of this kind, whether particulars beyond the number of scholars are obtained from them or not. We may safely trust to the natural desire of maintaining their position in society, for such improvements in the education of the higher classes, as the advance of their less instructed countrymen will render necessary.

I am not in possession of the census recently taken of the city of Bristol, which is the district comprised in the present inquiry, but as the population in 1831 was 104,378, it may now be estimated (at the average rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum increase) at about 120,000. I have therefore assumed this number in comparing the proportions of instructed and non-instructed children.

The schools which formed the subject of inquiry are of six classes, viz.—

			Per centage proportion of the whole.
Infant schools	14	with 1,705 scholars	11·60
Dame schools	217	„ 3,015 „	20·52
Common day and evening schools	219	„ 7,900 „	53·77
Free and endowed schools	24	„ 1,334 „	9·08
Superior private and boarding schools	38	„ 740 „	5·03
	512	14,694	100·
Sunday schools	86	„ 7,171* „	
Total	598	21,865	

In some of the tables a further subdivision has been adopted, with the view of distinguishing those schools which are supported entirely by the payments of the scholars from those deriving any amount of assistance from endowment or public subscription.

The tables which follow this Report are divided into *two* general classes, the first embracing the *Day* and *Evening* schools of various kinds, the other being confined to *Sunday* schools. The tables exhibit particulars respecting

The number, age, and sex of the scholars.

The mode in which the schools are supported.

The dates of their establishment.

The rates of payment by the scholars.

The subjects proposed to be taught.

The number of teachers.

The libraries, clothing and other societies attached.

The religious denomination with which they are connected.

The average attendance, &c. &c.

They have been drawn up nearly in the same form as those published by the Manchester Statistical Society, relative to the towns of Liverpool, Manchester, and Bury, and a comparison of the returns obtained from these towns and from Bristol, will be found to offer many interesting results relative to the age, sex, and numbers of the children under instruction.

* Total number attending Sunday schools	11,684
Deduct for Sunday schools, also attending day or evening schools	4,513
	<u>7,171</u>

The total number of schools, of which returns have been obtained, is —

Day and evening schools.	512
Sunday schools	86
Total	<hr/> 598 <hr/>

Containing 21,865 scholars, or 18·22 per cent. of the population, with 2,447 teachers.—(See Table No. 1.)

Of this total number of 21,865 attending schools of one kind or another, it is estimated that 4,727 are children either under 5 or above 15 years of age, so that the number of children between 5 and 15, attending school at the date of the inquiry, is 17,138, or 14·28 per cent. of the population.

According to the population returns of 1821, the proportion of children, from 5 to 15 years of age, is 24 per cent. of the entire population, and reckoning the present population of Bristol at 120,000, there must be 28,800 children between those ages in the city, so that 11,662 children, (or 9·72 per cent. of the population) of a suitable age for instruction, were not at school at the date of this inquiry.*

It appears that of the total number of children receiving instruction, (See Table No. 2.)

- 10,181 or about $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the population attend day or evening schools only. Excluding the children under 5 and above 15, the proportion will be $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the population.
- 4,513 or about $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the population attend both day and Sunday school; making the same exclusion as before, the proportion will be 5 per cent.
- 7,171 or about 6 per cent. of the population attend Sunday schools only; amounting to $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., if the same exclusion be made as above.

Total 21,865

* On this point I may be excused perhaps for appending a short extract from my former paper, communicated to the Association:—"The principal use of an analysis of the scholars according to their age, is to furnish the means of estimating the relative proportions of instructed and *un*instructed in the youthful portion of the population, but no estimate of this kind that has yet been put forth can be said to be correctly framed. As children, until they have attained the age of two or three years, are not subjects of school tuition of any kind, whilst the population census includes those of all ages, no useful comparison can be made between the number of children *under* five years of age at school, and their proportion in the whole population. From the uncertainty also of the termination of the period of tuition at the other end of the scale, it is almost useless to compare the number of scholars *above* fifteen years old, with the proportion of the whole population above the same age. But with respect to the scholars between *five and fifteen*, a comparison of this sort has been drawn, and some very startling results (if they were true) have been laid before the public on high statistical authority. Thus the Manchester Statistical Society, in their 'Report on the State of Education' in that borough, (pp. 5, 19, and 21,) state that 'the whole number of children between the ages of five and fifteen being estimated at 50,000, (or one-fourth of the whole population,) whilst the number of children between the same ages under instruction amount only to 33,000, it would appear that one-third of the population between five and fifteen are *receiving no instruction whatever*.' The same mode of estimating the ratio of the instructed and uninstructed has been adopted by the Society in their Reports on Salford, Bury, and Liverpool, but there is an obvious fallacy in it which vitiates the conclusion. It is implied (though not so expressed) that, because the number of children between the ages of five and fifteen under instruction at any one time falls considerably short of the whole number of children between those ages, the residue

Sex.—Of the total number of children receiving instruction in *Day or Evening* schools, there are (See Table No. 1)—

Boys . . .	7,825	or	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	per cent.
Girls . . .	6,869	,,	46 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
Total	14,694		100	

In the *Sunday* schools, there are—Boys . . . 5,780 or 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Girls . . . 5,904 ,, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$,,

Total	*11,684		100	
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Mode of Support.—The Table, No. 3, shews the mode in which the day and evening schools are supported. In 24 schools, containing 1,334 scholars, the education is quite free: in 42 schools, with 5,873 scholars, the expense is partially defrayed by endowments or subscriptions; and in 446 schools, with 7,487 scholars, the whole expense is borne by the scholars. In the latter class of schools the number of boys and girls is much nearer an equality than in either of the two former classes.

Date of Establishment.—Exclusive of 33 schools, the time of establishment of which could not be ascertained, it appears that, of the day and evening schools—

65	were established in or before 1820.
98	,, ,, from 1820 to 1830 inclusive.
316	,, ,, from 1830 to the present time.

The great increase within the last 10 years cannot fail to be remarked, and as no less than 285 out of the 316 schools opened in this period are schools supported wholly by the payments of the children, it is a proof that the business of the schoolmaster has not been made *worse* by the agitation and inquiry which the subject of education has of late years undergone. (See Table No. 4.)

Ages of the Children.—Table, No. 5, shews the proportion of children between 5 and 15 years, and under or above those ages, in each class of the day and evening schools. It appears that of the total number there are—

Under 5 years of age . . .	3,274	or	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	per cent.
Between 5 and 15 . . .	10,730	,,	73	,,
Above 15 . . .	502	,,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
Not ascertained . . .	188	,,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
Total . . .	14,694		100	

or supplementary number are at the same moment *altogether uninstructed*. But we must consider that very few children indeed are scholars for a *continuous* period of ten or even five years, and that out of the number appearing at any given time to be '*without instruction*,' because not then actually *at school*, there may be a large proportion who *have had* more or less instruction, but have been called from school to labour of various kinds before attaining the age of fifteen, and thus are returned as '*non-instructed*.' The only mode of really arriving at the number in any district who are '*without any instruction whatever*,' would be to obtain returns of the number under instruction according to their several ages *from year to year*, between five and fifteen, and then to compare the results with the numbers of the same ages in the whole population at the same time. Even in this way some children would appear as '*uninstructed*,' who get a little schooling from time to time, with intervals of labour, but these exceptions would not be of importance."

* From this total must be deducted 4,513 for the number of Sunday scholars, who receive daily instruction also, to obtain the number receiving Sunday instruction only.

Schools with Libraries and Societies attached.—The Table, No. 6, which exhibits the facts collected under this head, applies only to 66 schools, which derive assistance from public and private subscriptions or endowment. None of the dame or common day schools, which are supported by the payments of the scholars, have lending libraries, or clothing or benefit societies connected with them.

Rates of Payment.—The Table, No. 7, applies to schools of two general classes; those in which the total expense is borne by the scholars, and those in which there is some assistance from endowment or subscription.

In the first class it appears that the average rate of payment in—

212	dame schools, with . . .	2,934	scholars, is	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	per week.
58	common day schools, with	1,127	,,	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
107	ditto ditto with	2,114	,,	18	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	per quarter.
13	evening schools, with .	243	,,	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	per week.
18	schools, with	329	,,	rate not ascertained		
<hr/> 408		<hr/> 6,747				

In the second class the average rate of payment in

24	infant schools, with . .	1,705	scholars, is	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	per week.
18	common day schools, with	4,168	,,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	,,
<hr/> 42		<hr/> 5,873			

Of the 38 superior private schools, the charge for board and instruction is in most cases so mixed together that no accurate returns could be obtained. It is thought, however, that in these schools, what may be considered as the charge for instruction alone will average about 25*l.* per scholar per annum.

Founded on these data, the following Table has been framed to obtain an approximate view of the total amount of the payments made by parents for the instruction of their children in the city of Bristol:—

		Scholars.	Estimated amount of Payment.			
			£.	s.	d.	
In 217	dame schools, with . . .	3,015	2,390	17	9	per annum.
177	common day schools, with .	3,479	10,298	11	8	,,
14	evening schools, with. . .	253	387	10	2	,,
<hr/> 408		<hr/> 6,747	<hr/> 13,076	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 7	,,
38	superior schools, with . .	740	18,500	0	0	,,
<hr/> Total 446		<hr/> 7,487	<hr/> 31,576	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 7	,,

And in schools assisted by subscription is—

In 14	infant schools, with . . .	1,705	682	3	6	,,
28	common day schools, with .	4,168	1,831	6	7	,,
<hr/> Total 488		<hr/> 13,360		34,090	9	8
24	free and endowed, with . .	1,334	..			,,
<hr/> 512		<hr/> 14,694				

This may be considered as a very near approach to the actual amount of payments by the scholars, independent of the sums raised by subscriptions, public and private, and those applied from endowments; and it shews that in the city of Bristol alone, with a population not exceeding 120,000 persons, a much larger sum is annually paid for the purposes of education, than is contributed by the State towards the instruction of the five or six millions of children in the United Kingdom.

Subjects professed to be taught.—The last Table relating to the day and evening schools would perhaps be the most important of all, could we exhibit by figures the quality and amount of the instruction afforded in the different classes of schools. But as this is to a great extent impossible, and any discussion of the quality or systems of education adopted is purposely avoided on this occasion, it may be sufficient to refer to the Table for the general numerical results under this head. (See Table No. 8.)

Sunday Schools.

The returns obtained of Sunday schools are more complete on the whole than those for any other class of schools, but in consequence of the very limited amount of instruction afforded in them, these schools cannot rank very high as subjects of statistical examination. Still it is important to ascertain to what extent they serve to supply education of some kind, to those classes who would otherwise be entirely destitute of instruction. In Bristol, the proportion of those receiving Sunday school instruction *only*, is found to be about 6 per cent. of the entire population, or rather more than 25 per cent. of the total number of children between the ages of 5 and 15. In the Tables relating to these schools it has been thought advisable to distinguish the several religious denominations with which they are connected, but in few instances are the benefits of these schools confined to the children of parents directly connected with the religious body which supports them.

It thus appears that in connexion with the—

	Schools.	Scholars.	Attend day schools also.	Per cent.
Established Church are . .	18 containing	4,007 of whom	1,883	or 47
Other denominations are . .	44 „	6,901 „	2,499 „	36
No particular denominations are	5 „	291 }		
Adult Sunday schools are . .	19 „	485 }	131 „	17
	<hr/> 86	<hr/> 11,684	<hr/> 4,513	<hr/> 100
Attending day schools. . . .		4,513		38.62
Receiving Sunday instruction only .		<hr/> 7,171		<hr/> 61.38

The instruction in all the Sunday schools is confined to reading, with such inculcation of religious and moral duties as the system allows. There are periodical examinations in most of the schools, and prizes are given in 52 of them.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Schools and Scholars in the Borough of Bristol.*

Description.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	Scholars.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1. Supported by Payments of Scholars.					
Dame Schools	217	235	1,357	1,658	3,015
Common Day Schools	177	210	1,679	1,800	3,479
Superior Private and Boarding Schools	38	75	510	230	740
Evening Schools	14	14	203	50	253
Total	446	534	3,749	3,738	7,487
2. Assisted by Endowments or Subscriptions.					
Infant Schools	14	30	1,004	701	1,705
Other Day Schools	28	47	2,321	1,847	4,168
Total	42	77	3,325	2,548	5,873
3. Supported by Endowment, or Public and Private Subscriptions.					
Day Schools	5	12	80	102	182
Endowed Schools	12	24	340	231	571
Evening Free Schools	5	23	195	112	307
Workhouse Schools	2	10	136	138	274
Total	24	69	751	583	1,334
Total receiving Daily Instruction	512	680	7,825	6,869	14,694
Sunday Schools	86	1,767	5,780	5,904	11,684
Total	598	2,447	13,605	12,773	26,378
Deduct for Sunday Scholars receiving Instruction, and returned as Day Scholars also					4,513
Total number of Children receiving Instruction . . .					21,865

TABLE NO. 2.—*Comparative Statement of the Numbers receiving Instruction.*

	Scholars.	Per Centage of Total No. of	
		Population estimated at 120,000.	Scholars estimated at 21,865.
Attending Day and Evening Schools <i>only</i>	10,181	8.48	46.56
Attending both Day or Evening, and Sun- day Schools	4,513	3.76	20.64
	14,694	12.24	67.20
Attending Sunday Schools <i>only</i>	7,171	5.98	32.80
Total	21,865	18.22	100
Number of Scholars estimated to be under 5 and above 15 Years of Age	4,727		
Children between 5 and 15 attending School	17,138	14.28	
Estimate of the total number of Children in the Borough between 5 and 15 Years old, (24 per cent. of Population).	28,800		
Estimated number of Children between 5 and 15 Years old, <i>not</i> receiving any Instruction at School (at the period of this Inquiry)*	11,662	9.72	
Proportion of Children between 5 and 15 receiving no Instruction <i>at School</i> , to total number of Children of same Ages	40.5 per Cent.		

* See p 252 for remarks on this comparison.

TABLE No. 3.—*Day and Evening Schools.—Statement of the mode in which the Schools are supported.*

Mode of Support.	Schools.	Scholars.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
<i>Free.</i> No part of the expense borne by the Scholars { Clothes, Board, and Education provided } Clothes and Education provided . . . } Education only provided }	10	374	326	700
	8	140	145	285
	6	237	112	349
	Total	24	751	1,334
<i>Not Free.</i> Part of the expense borne by the Scholars { Infant Schools } Other Day Schools }	14	1,004	701	1,705
	28	2,321	1,847	4,168
	Total	42	3,325	5,873
The whole expense borne by the Scholars . . { Dame Schools } Common Day Schools } Evening Schools . . . } Superior and Boarding Schools . . . }	217	1,357	1,658	3,015
	177	1,679	1,800	3,479
	14	203	50	253
	38	510	230	740
	Total	446	3,749	7,457
Total of all Classes	512	7,825	6,869	14,694

TABLE No. 4.—*Day and Evening Schools.—Dates of Establishment.*

Description.	In or before 1820.	1821 to 1830.	Since 1830.	Not ascertained.	Total.
<i>1. Supported by Payments of Scholars.</i>					
Dame Schools	18	40	153	6	217
Common Day Schools	23	40	108	6	177
Superior Private and Boarding Schools . . . . .	..	4	14	20	38
Evening Schools	2	2	10	..	14
Total	43	86	285	32	446
<i>2. Assisted by Endowments or Subscriptions.</i>					
Infant Schools . . . . .	..	4	10	..	14
Other Day Schools	9	7	11	1	28
Total	9	11	21	1	42
<i>3. Wholly Supported by Endowment or Subscription.</i>					
Day Schools	1	..	4	..	5
Evening Free Schools . . . . .	..	..	5	..	5
Endowed Schools	12	..	..	..	12
Workhouse Schools . . . . .	..	1	1	..	2
Total	13	1	10	..	24
Total of all Classes	65	98	316	33	512

TABLE No. 5.—*Day and Evening Schools.—Ages of the Children.*

Description of Schools.	Under 5 Years.	Between 5 and 15 Years.	Above 15 Years.	Not ascertained.	Total.	Per Cent. of Total Number of Scholars.
Infant Schools . .	1,143	562	..	..	1,705	11·60
Dame Schools . .	1,353	1,662	..	..	3,015	20·52
Day and Evening Schools, supported by payments of the Scholars . . .	610	2,883	189	50	3,732	25·40
Superior Private Schools . . .	38	426	138	138	740	5·03
Day and Evening Schools, assisted by Endowments or Subscriptions . .	105	4,062	1	..	4,168	28·37
Free and Endowed Schools . . .	25	1,135	174	..	1,334	9·08
Total . .	3,274	10,730	502	188	14,694	100
Per Centage of Ages	22·28	73·02	3·42	1·28	100	

TABLE No. 6.—*Schools with Libraries and Societies attached to them.*

Description.	Infant		Day and Evening		Endowed		Total	
	Schools	Scho-lars.	Schools.	Scho-lars.	Schools.	Scho-lars.	Schools.	Scho-lars.
With a Lending Library only . .	..	..	2	646	3	237	5	903
With a Clothing Society only . .	2	260	6	853	..	..	8	1,113
With a Lending Library and Clothing Society . .	..	..	3	538	2	60	5	598
With a Clothing Society and Savings' Bank . .	..	..	1	122	..	..	1	122
With a Lending Library, Clothing and Benefit Societies, and Savings' Bank . .	..	..	1	409	..	..	1	409
Total . .	2	260	13	2,568	5	317	20	3,145
Without any Library or Society . .	12	1,445	15	1,600	19	1,017	46	4,062
Total of Schools assisted more or less by Subscriptions or Endowments . . .	14	1,705	28	4,168	24	1,334	66	7,207

TABLE No. 8.—*Day and Evening Schools.—Subjects professed to be taught in each Class of Schools.*

Description.	Number of Schools.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Needlework.	Knitting.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Drawing.	Classics.	Mathematics.	Mensuration.	Navigation.	Music.	Domestic Duties.	Moral Duties.	Religious Duties.	French.	Age of			Refused Information.	
																				Eldes.	Youngest.	Average.		
1. Supported by Scholars.																								
Dame Schools . . .	217	217	31	4	174	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	129	..	14	14	6½	..
Common Day Schools . .	177	174	172	165	127	11	143	137	111	25	3	2	3	..	..	..	161	158	4	19	4	10	3
Evening Schools . . .	14	14	14	14	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	36	5	..	..
Superior Private Schools	38	15	18	18	..	..	17	17	17	17	18	16	16	..	..	..	18	18	12	20	6	13½	20
Total.	446	420	235	201	301	14	165	155	129	42	21	18	19	..	..	1	307	305	16	..	..	..	23
2. Assisted by Subscription, &c.																								
Infant Schools . . .	14	14	8	6	8	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	..	11	1	5½	..
Common Day Schools . .	28	28	27	24	21	9	16	17	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	28	28	..	17	3	9	..
Total.	42	42	35	30	29	11	16	17	13	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	42	42	..	..	..	..	..
3. Supported by Subscription, &c.																								
Common Day Schools . .	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	5	19	4½	13	..
Evening Free Schools . .	5	5	5	4	1	2	2	1	..	3	3	2	5	5	5	56	6	20	..
Endowed Schools . . .	12	12	11	10	7	4	9	7	7	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	6	12	12	16	6	11	..
Workhouse Schools . . .	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	15	1	8	..
Total.	24	24	22	19	14	11	15	14	11	3	2	3	3	2	1	3	13	24	24	..	..	..	..
Total of all Classes.	512	486	292	250	344	36	196	186	153	45	23	22	22	2	1	4	362	371	40	..	..	..	23

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.
TABLE No. 1.—*Summary of Sunday Schools, Teachers, and Scholars.*

Religious Denominations	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Scholars.			Average Attendance.		Average Attendance per School.	Number Attending Day Schools also,
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number	Per Cent of Number on Books.		
Established Church . . .	18	334	2,242	1,765	4,007	3,018	75.3	168	1,883
Wesleyan Methodist . . .	12	372	1,036	1,279	2,315	1,773	76.5	148	773
Primitive Methodist . . .	2	26	67	71	138	115	83.3	57	55
Welsh Methodist . . .	1	3	12	5	17	12	70.6	17	17
Independent . . .	14	354	1,130	1,391	2,521	1,963	77.8	140	1,058
Baptist . . .	8	464	567	733	1,300	924	71.1	115	392
Society of Friends . . .	2	26	175	63	238	200	84.0	100	20
Unitarian . . .	2	36	86	80	166	130	90.3	75	101
Congregationalist . . .	1	12	44	40	84	75	89.3	75	53
Moravian . . .	2	33	42	80	122	66	54.1	33	30
No particular Denomination	5	31	131	160	291	190	65.3	38	111
Adult Sunday Schools* . .	19	76	248	237	485	303	62.5	16	20
Total . . .	86	1,767	5,780	5,904	11,684	8,789	Average. 75.2	Average. 102	4,513

* 14 of these schools are supported by the Bristol Adult School Society; 1 by members of the Established Church; 1 by Independent Dissenters; and 1 by Welsh Baptists, Methodists; and Independents; but like the Sunday Schools for children, they are open to persons of any denomination. In one of these schools the scholars attend on Thursday evening, and in another on Tuesday and Friday, in addition to the Sunday.

TABLE NO. 2.—*Sunday Schools.—Ages of the Scholars.*

Religious Denomination.	Under 5 Years.	Between 5 and 15.	Above 15 Years.	Total.	Eldest.	Young- est.
Established Church. . .	111	3,783	113	4,007	19	3
Wesleyan Methodist . . .	56	2,213	46	2,315	19	4
Primitive Methodist . . .	14	121	3	138	16	4
Welsh Methodist . . .	1	16	..	17	13	3
Independent . . .	31	2,363	127	2,521	19	3
Baptist . . .	37	1,202	61	1,300	19	4
Society of Friends . . .	..	193	45	238	18	5
Unitarian . . .	..	161	5	166	17	6
Congregationalist . . .	5	79	..	84	14	4
Moravian . . .	10	110	2	122	15	5
No particular Denomination	13	257	21	291	16	4
Adult Schools . . .	..	..	485	485	80	16
Total . . .	278	10,498	908	11,684	..	..
Per Cent. . .	2.38	89.85	7.77	100	..	..

TABLE NO. 3.—*Sunday Schools.—Date of Establishment.*

Religious Denomination.	In or before 1820.		From 1820 to 1830 inclusive.		Since 1830.		Not Ascertained.		Total.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Established Church	5	1,621	3	432	10	1,954	..	..	18	4,007
Wesleyan Method- ist . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2,315	12	2,315
Primitive Method- ist . . .	..	..	..	..	2	138	..	..	2	138
Welsh Methodist . . .	1	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17
Independent . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2,521	14	2,521
Baptist . . .	1	122	..	..	2	325	5	853	8	1,300
Society of Friends	2	238	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	238
Unitarian . . .	..	..	..	..	2	166	..	..	2	166
Congregationalist	..	..	..	..	1	84	..	..	1	84
Moravian . . .	..	..	2	122	..	..	..	..	2	122
No particular De- nomination . . .	..	..	2	115	3	176	..	..	5	291
Adult Schools. . .	7	148	3	74	9	263	..	..	19	485
Total . . .	16	2,146	10	743	29	3,106	31*	5,689	86	11,684

* 12 Wesleyan, returned as established "1804 to 1840."

14 Independent, returned as established "1800 to 1841."

5 Baptist, returned as established "1803 to 1834."

TABLE NO. 4.—*Sunday Schools.—Statement of the Number of Scholars entered within the last Year.*

Religious Denomination.	In Schools.	Containing Scholars.	No. Entered in last Year.	Not Ascertained.		Total.		Usual time at School.	Longest time at School.
				Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.		
Established Church . .	11	2,381	924	7	1,626	18	4,007	Yrs. 2 to 4	Yrs. 10
Wesleyan Methodist . .	12	2,315	1,310	..	..	12	2,315	2½ to 4	13
Primitive Methodist . .	*2	138	138	..	..	2	138	..	..
Welsh Methodist . . .	..	..	..	1	17	1	17	..	6
Independent	14	2,521	1,174	..	..	14	2,521	1½ to 4	14
Baptist	6	1,101	533	2	199	8	1,300	2 to 4	11
Society of Friends . .	2	238	122	..	..	2	238	2½	6
Unitarian . . . . .	..	..	..	2	166	2	166	4	7
Congregationalist . .	..	..	..	1	84	1	84	..	..
Moravian	2	122	100	..	..	2	122	4	12
No particular Denom- tion†	5	291	210	..	..	5	291	..	6
Adult Schools . . . .	..	..	..	19	485	19	485	..	..
Total	54	9,107	4,511	32	2,577	86	11,684	..	..

* Established this year.

† In one of these schools, (the Bethel Union,) containing at the date of the inquiry 35 scholars, the number entered last year was 39. Two other of these schools (containing 141 scholars) were established this year.

TABLE NO. 5.—*Sunday Schools.—Libraries and Societies attached to Sunday Schools.*

Religious Denomination.	Schools having attached					Total.
	A Lending Library.	A Clothing Society.	A Benefit Society.	A Savings Bank.	Without any Society.	
Established Church . . .	9	6	3	1	7	18
Wesleyan Methodist . . .	12	2	..	..	..	12
Primitive Methodist . . .	1	..	..	..	1	2
Welsh Methodist . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1
Independent	10	4	2	1	4	14
Baptist	1	..	..	..	7	8
Society of Friends . . .	1	..	..	..	1	2
Unitarian	2	2	..	..	..	2
Congregationalist . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Moravian	2	..	..	..	..	2
No particular Denomination	1	..	..	..	4	5
Adult Sunday Schools . .	..	..	..	..	19	19
Total	39	14	5	2	44*	86

* Some of the schools, besides a lending library, have one or more of the Societies connected with them, which explains what might otherwise be supposed to be an error in the number of schools "without any society attached." This is correctly stated as 44; and the schools with libraries, &c., amount to 42.

Table of the Income of Scientific and Literary Societies in England, and the Amount paid for Rates and Taxes in the Year 1840.
 By ARTHUR RYLAND, Esq. (Laid before the Statistical Section of the British Association, 30th July, 1841.)

Names of Societies.	Income.	Total Rates and Taxes.	Proportion to Income	Window Tax.	Poor Rates.	City or Borough Rates.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ashton-under-Lyne Mechanics' Institution	140 0 0	1 5 8	$\frac{1}{105}$	. . .	1 5 8	. . .
Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Society	444 11 10	29 3 10	$\frac{1}{15}$	. . .	29 3 10	. . .
„ Mechanics' Institution	138 6 6	6 18 6	$\frac{1}{30}$	6 18 6	. . .	. . .
Beverley	49 16 0	0 2 0	$\frac{1}{308}$	. . .	. . .	. . .
Becles Public Library	90 0 0	Gratuitous use of a Corporation building.				
Belper Mechanics' Institution	70 0 0	Included in rent.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Bolton	200 4 4	None.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Brentford . . . . .	. . .	None; excused.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Bridport . . . . .	. . .	Excused.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Bristol Literary and Philosophical Society	650 0 0	41 15 0	$\frac{1}{15}$	. . .	15 15 0	26 0 0
„ Mechanics' Institution	249 4 0	8 6 8	$\frac{1}{30}$	. . .	3 10 0	4 16 8
Birmingham Philosophical Institution	431 10 0	68 9 0	$\frac{1}{6}$	8 19 0	34 5 0	25 5 0
„ Old Library	700 0 0	17 11 0	$\frac{1}{40}$	. . .	8 2 0	9 9 0
„ New Library	290 0 0	20 2 6	$\frac{1}{14}$	. . .	13 2 6	7 0 0
„ Mechanics' Institution	400 0 0	34 13 9	$\frac{1}{11}$	6 3 5	16 12 4	11 18 0
„ Society of Arts	335 0 0	68 8 0	$\frac{1}{5}$	. . .	41 18 0	26 10 0
Bury Mechanics' Institution	200 0 0	1 4 3	$\frac{1}{160}$	. . .	0 16 0	0 8 3
Chichester Mechanics' Institution	92 19 0	8 9 7	$\frac{1}{11}$	4 13 7	2 18 0	0 18 0
Cambridge	237 0 0	11 12 7	$\frac{1}{30}$	3 7 11	6 14 0	1 10 8
Chertsey	120 1 0	1 15 6	$\frac{1}{87}$	. . .	. . .	. . .
Chippenharn Literary and Scientific Institution	45 0 0	In rent.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Cockermouth Mechanics' Institution	10 0 0	In rent.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Cornwall Royal Polytechnic Society, Falmouth	350 0 0	Nominal.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Chester Mechanics' Institution	77 10 0	3 2 0	$\frac{1}{37}$	. . .	1 12 0	1 10 0
Cheltenham Literary and Philosophical Society	205 16 0	30 0 0	$\frac{1}{7}$	. . .	. . .	. . .
„ Mechanics' Institution . . . . .	. . .	Exempted.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Colchester	77 0 0	6 0 0	$\frac{1}{15}$	. . .	5 0 0	1 0 0
Darwen	170 0 0	1 13 9	$\frac{1}{105}$	. . .	1 0 3	0 13 6

[illegible]

[illegible]